

Washington, D.C. 20549

SECUR.

MISSION.

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number:

3235-0123 Expires: October 31, 2004 Estimated average burden

hours per response..... 12.00

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5**

PART III

2 2005

SEC FILE NUMBER **8**₋ 36343

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant 46 Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

EPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/04 AND	ENDING	12/31/04 MM/DD/YY	
A. REGI	STRANT IDENTIFICATIO	N		
AME OF BROKER-DEALER: Atlantis Investment Company, DDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN 1055 Parsippany Blvd.			OFFICIAL USE O	
	(No. and Street)			
Parsippany	NJ .	(07054	
(City)	(State)	(2	Zip Code)	
AME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSTHORAGE F Flynn	SON TO CONTACT IN REGARD 73.	TO THIS REF 2-842-9450		·
			(Area Code - Telephone Nu	ımber
B. ACCO	UNTANT IDENTIFICATION	N N		
IDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT who	ose opinion is contained in this Re	port*		
O'Connor Davies Munns & Dobb				
N)	ame – if individual, state last, first, middle	e name)		
60 East 42nd St.	New York NY 1	0165		
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
HECK ONE:		P	ROCESSED	
Certified Public Accountant			MAR 3 1 2005 , ~	
☐ Public Accountant				,
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.			THOMSON (· ·
F	OR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
F	OR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ĭ,	Anne K Anderson		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my kr	owledge and belief the accompanying financ Atlantis Investment Company I	ial statement and	ad supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of	December 31	, 20_04	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neithe	r the company nor any partner, proprietor, p		or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classi	fied solely as that of a customer, except as fo	llows:	
	None		
			D. I. Q. du
		(Signature President
			Title
A Carlo Car	eport ** contains (check all applicable boxes) Facing Page. Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss). Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equation of Changes in Liabilities Subord Computation of Net Capital. Computation for Determination of Reserved Information Relating to the Possession or A Reconciliation, including appropriate examples.	XX. CASH FL uity or Partners' linated to Claim Requirements Control Require cplanation of the erve Requireme	NEW JERSEY RES FEB 1.2008 9 OWS or Sole Proprietors' Capital. s of Creditors. Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. ments Under Rule 15c3-3. c Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
(n	An Oath or Affirmation. A) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report. A report describing any material inadequaci	es found to exist	or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors and Shareholders Atlantis Investment Company, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Atlantis Investment Company, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Atlantis Investment Company, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations, its changes in stockholders' equity, and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in supplementary schedules I, II, III and IV is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information, has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, and in conformity with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

February 5, 2005 Davies, Mune 1 Dobbins, llp

New York, New York

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

ASSETS

	2004	2003	
Cash and cash equivalents Commissions receivable Research fees receivable	\$ 22,762 47,719 156,526	\$ 26,740	
Secured demand note	100,000	100,000	
Fixed assets	100,000	100,000	
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and			
amortization; \$95,905 in 2004 and \$94,699 in 2003	2,414	3,620	
Deposits	8,100	8,100	
Total assets	\$ 337,521	\$ 138,460	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'	EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 77,464	\$ 78,886	
Total current liabilities	77,464	78,886	
Commitments and contingent liabilities			
Subordinated borrowings	100,000	100,000	
Stockholders' equity (deficit)			
Common stock - par value \$.10, authorized			
10,000 shares; issued and outstanding	170	170	
9,960 shares	170	170	
Additional paid-in capital	1,420,017 (4,600)	1,180,017	
Treasury stock Accumulated deficit	(1,255,530)	(4,600) (1,216,013)	
Accumulated deficit	(1,233,330)	(1,210,013)	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	160,057	(40,426)	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit) See the accompanying notes to financial statements.	\$ 337,521	\$ 138,460	

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
Income:		
Research services	\$ 447,253	\$ 162,699
Commissions	174,781	212,341
Other income	83	160
Interest and dividends	9,425	13,886
	631,542	389,086
Expenses:		
Employee compensation and benefits	359,012	222,096
Communications	40,613	36,416
Occupancy	81,503	74,662
Taxes, other than income	557	18,958
Other operating expenses	189,374	209,013
	671,059	561,145
Net loss	\$ (39,517)	\$ (172,059)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	(\$.10 Par V		reasury Stock	Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit		Total
Balance, January 1, 2003	\$	170	\$ (4,600)	\$ 1,000,017	\$ (1,043,954)	\$	(48,367)
Capital contributions				180,000			180,000
Net (loss)			 		(172,059)		(172,059)
Balance, December 31, 2003		170	(4,600)	1,180,017	(1,216,013)		(40,426)
Capital contributions				240,000			240,000
Net (loss)			 		(39,517)		(39,517)
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$	170	\$ (4,600)	\$ 1,420,017	<u>\$ (1,255,530)</u>	<u>\$</u>	160,057

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

		2004		2003
Cash flows from operating activities Net loss	\$	(39,517)	\$	(172,059)
Adjustments to reconcile net income	•	,		, , ,
(loss) to net cash				
Depreciation and amorization		1,206		7,237
(Increase) decrease in commissions receivable		(47,719)		11,062
(Increase) in research fees receivable		(156,526)		
Decrease in prepaid expense		-		125
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and				
accrued expenses		(1,422)		12,658
(Decrease) in deferred fees				(18,684)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(243,978)		(159,661)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of fixed assets and leasehold improvements				(1,600)
Net cash (used in) investing activities				(1,600)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Additional contribution by shareholder		240,000	_	180,000
Net cash provided by financial activities		240,000		180,000
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,978)		18,739
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1		26,740		8,001
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$	22,762	<u>\$</u>	26,740

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

The company sells investment research services.

In 1987, the company became a registered broker-dealer, functioning as an introducing broker and has a standard agreement with its clearing broker. All securities transactions are introduced and cleared on a fully disclosed basis through the clearing broker.

Securities Transactions

Securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis, generally the third business day following the transaction date; however, transactions are reviewed on a trade-date basis for significant changes.

Income Taxes

The company has elected S corporation status for federal income tax purposes, whereby the corporate income or loss is reported on the personal return of the shareholder. Provision has been made for corporate taxes imposed by other taxing jurisdictions.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are valued at market value. The resulting difference between cost and market value is included in income.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The company's financial instruments that are potentially exposed to concentrations of credit risk consists primarily of cash, securities and accounts receivable. The company places its cash and securities with quality financial institutions. The company's accounts receivable consists of an amount due from their clearing broker. As a consequence, concentration of credit risk is limited.

2. Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method.

Leasehold improvements are stated at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining term of the lease.

A summary of property, equipment and leasehold improvements is as follows:

	2004	_ 2003
Property and equipment Leasehold improvements	\$92,663 5,656	\$92,663 <u>5,656</u>
	98,319	98,319
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	95,905	94,699
	<u>\$ 2,414</u>	<u>\$ 3,620</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2000 were \$1,206 and \$7237, respectively.

3. Commitments

During 1999, the company entered into a new agreement for office space for a seven year period ending May 31, 2006 at a minimum annual rental of \$69,290 with a provision for annual increases in each of the succeeding years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Commitments

Actual rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$72,254 and \$74,662, respectively.

Minimum future rental payments under this non-cancelable lease are as follows:

Year Ended	Amount
2005 2006	\$74,360 _74,360
	\$148,720

4. Net Capital Requirements

The company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commissions Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. As of December 31, 2004, the company has net capital of \$92,152 which was \$86,988 in excess of its required net capital. The company's net capital ratio was 84 to 1.

5. Subordinated Borrowings

The borrowings under subordination agreements at December 31, 2004 are listed in the following:

Secured demand note collateral agreement, 0%, due May 1, 2005 \$100,000

The subordinated borrowings are available in computing net capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid. It is the company's intention to renew the secured demand note collateralizing agreements due May 1, 2005.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

SCHEDULE OF COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c3-1

DECEMBER 31, 2004

Net capital Total stockholders' equity		\$ 160,057
Add: liabilities subordinated to claims		
of general creditors allowable in		100 000
computation of net capital		100,000
Total capital and allowable		
subordinated liabilities		260,057
Deductions and/or charges: Non-allowable assets: Research fees receivable Furniture, equipment and leasehold	157,391 2,414	
improvements	2,414	
Other assets	8,100	(167,905)
Net capital		92,152
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement Minimum net capital required (6-2-3% of		
aggregate indebtedness)		5,164
Minimum dollar net capital required		5,000
Excess net capital		86,988
Computation of Aggregate Indebtedness		
Total A.I. liabilities		77,464
Percent of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		84

Reconciliation of computation of Net Capital

<u>Under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c 3-1</u>

There are no material differences between the above calculation and the company's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2004.

Schedule II

ATLANTIS INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CREDITORS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

There was no change in liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

SCHEDULE OF COMPUTATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER EXHIBIT A OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c3-3

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

There was no change in liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

SCHEDULE RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c3-3

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

The firm is engaged in a general securities business and carried no customer accounts on its books. All customer transactions are cleared through another stock brokerage firm on a fully disclosed basis and the firm does not have possession of customer securities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Atlantis Investment Company, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedule of Atlantis Investment Company, Inc. (the "Company"), for the year ended December 31, 2004 we considered its internal control structure, including control activities safeguarding se unities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15e3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2004, to meet the SEC's objectives.

Our opinion recognizes that it is not practicable in a company the size of Atlantis Investment Company, Inc. to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control, and alternatively, greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management. This report is intended solely for the use of management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

February 5, 2005

O'Connoy Vavier Menns 1 Jobbins la

New York, NY